2014 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Source of Water

The City's primary water source is Cold Springs. Located at the 4,400-foot level of Mt. Shasta, the springs produce an average of 2,000 gallons per minute. Auxiliary water sources include two wells with a combined production capability of 1,200 gallons per minute. Our water is pure and does not require treatment. From the springs, the water temperature is 41°F and it does not see the light of day until you turn on your faucet.

Our water is among the best and most pure to be found anywhere in the world. We have been entered in many water tasting competitions over the past few years, and have taken home several awards. At the 2010 California Rural Water Association Conference, we won the Best Tasting Water in California contest three times in seven years. We also were awarded a Bronze Trophy for third place in the National Rural Water Taste Test held in Washington D.C. in 2007. We are very fortunate to have such excellent water available at our taps every day!

Water Storage, Distribution and Water Conservation

The city has a water storage capacity of 1.7 million gallons. For calendar year 2013, residents of the City of Mt. Shasta used approximately 608 million gallons. This averages out to about 450 gallons per person per day. During the summer months, outside watering drives our water consumption to over 700 gallons per person per day.

As usage increases, our water storage is reduced, requiring us to operate our two additional groundwater sources, Well #1 and Well #2, to keep up with demand. Occasionally, we are unable to meet the peak demand even with our wells running. When this occurs, we have to consider implementation of voluntary, and in extreme circumstances, mandatory outside watering restrictions.

Currently, we are experiencing drought conditions both locally and statewide. As of June 2014, the City's spring production is well below average. The City of Mt. Shasta is requesting all residents cut back on water usage. Governor Brown issued mandatory drought restrictions to most of the state on April 1, 2015. The City of Mt. Shasta passed a resolution requiring our own measures of conservation.

Required restrictions are below:

1. All major water users and residential customers shall be required to reduce water usage by 30%.
2. Sprinkler Use Restrictions:
    - Outdoor watering with sprinklers is restricted to three days a week with different watering days assigned to odd-numbered and even-numbered street addresses.
    - Customers with odd-numbered street addresses – ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 – are allowed to use their sprinkler systems on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
    - Customers with even-numbered street addresses – ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 – are allowed to use their sprinkler systems on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
    - Watering with sprinklers is limited to one cycle of up to 10 minutes per station per watering day for non-conserving nozzle sprinkler systems (typical residential system), or two 15-minute cycles per watering day for conserving nozzle sprinkler systems (such as drip systems).
    - All outdoor watering is prohibited from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., regardless of the watering day.
    - Street addresses ending in fractions or letters are treated as whole numbers and observe the same day restrictions as others on their same side of the street (i.e.: "4321 ½", or "4321 A" is regarded as 4321, an odd-numbered address.)

3. Other Prohibited Water Uses:
    - Watering of any hard surfaces such as sidewalks, walkways, driveways or parking areas.
    - Outdoor watering during periods of rain.
    - Allowing runoff onto streets and gutters from excessive watering.
    - Allowing leaks from any pipe or fixture to go unrepaired.
    - Washing vehicles without using a hose with a self-closing water shut-off nozzle.
    - Serving water to customers in restaurants unless specifically requested.

4. All Departments of The City of Mt. Shasta shall abide by the water restrictions by eliminating the watering of turf in landscaped areas and reducing watering schedules of other landscaped areas to twice per week in accordance with the restrictions above. The Public Works Department shall continue to be aggressive in repairing water leaks as soon as practical and possible, and shall ensure that the City's Capital Improvement Program addresses critical infrastructure projects that help to reduce water loss.
5. The City shall direct all local motels to encourage and allow their guests to choose to reuse towels and linens instead of having them changed every day.
6. City staff shall review existing ordinances and determine necessary modifications including installation of water reduction systems and technologies.
7. The City shall continue to inform the public, through public education, press releases, and website updates as to ways to reduce water consumption.
8. Violations of this Policy will result in monetary fines in accordance with the City of Mt. Shasta Municipal Code.
9. Enforcement of these emergency policies shall be carried out by the Police Department and Fire Department Personnel.

More conservation information can be obtained at http://www.saveourh2o.org/

Water Quality Monitoring

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act sets standards that are very protective of the public's health. The City is issued a permit by the California Department of Public Health to operate a public water system. Over the last several years, system design standards and operational regulations that apply to public water systems have been revised and focus more on improving the quality of the water that is delivered to the customer.

Before the City's water reaches your tap, a bacterial analysis is completed on water samples taken from our springs, wells and 12 points throughout the distribution system. As required by the State, samples are taken from different locations on a monthly basis. The samples are tested for coliform bacteria at a State certified lab. In addition to the monthly bacteriological testing, we test for a variety of contaminants that can create a risk to public health or may affect the aesthetics of water. This year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details our monitoring efforts. Additional copies of the full report are available at City Hall or on the web at http://www.ci.mt-shasta.ca.us/publicworks/current_ccr.pdf If you have any questions, please feel free to call (530)926-7510.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Mount Shasta** Report Date: 5/18/2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: 3 Groundwater sources: Cold Springs, Well #1, Well #2

Name & general location of source(s): Cold Spring/End of McCloud Rd; Well 1/Corner of Everitt Memorial and Washington; Well 2/Behind High School at the corner of Rockfellow and Adams

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Complete assessment available at this web site: http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSsystemc.asp?myCounty=47

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City Council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 6:30 pm, at the Community Building, located at 629 Alder Street.

For more information, contact: Rod Bryan Phone: (530) 926-7526

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	7*	5	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/14/12	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/14/12	20	.437	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2007	4.28	2.85-5.0	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2007	23.3	12-30	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Fluoride	2012	.1	.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum	2010	ND	ND	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits:residue from some surface water treatment processes.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Specific Conductance	2007	75.8	42.5-101	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influences.
Chloride (ppm)	2007	.64	.19-1.2	500	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc	2010	.306	0.056-1.076	5.00	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2007	89	68-101	1000	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE TO REPORT					

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Mount Shasta is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to

have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Total Coliform	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform in the months of August, September, October, December 2014 and January, February 2015 due to much needed repairs on the City's transmission main. We have repaired problem areas and are replacing the city supply line in the Spring/Summer of 2015. We continue to continually monitoring now that we are testing absent for total coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	5 months	Investigated supply line. Found and repaired several deficiencies	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
NONE TO REPORT

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NONE TO REPORT

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE TO REPORT				